3. Conclusions

a) The Sacsara Event was mainly triggered by heavy rainfall, the Ahobamba Event by antecedent rainfall and enhanced snow melt.

b) When modeling runout, the largest single surge volume is more representative than the total event volume.

c) In all subcatchments in the study area, considerable hazard potential persists.

d) Monitoring of the hazard situation is strongly recommended. Design and implementation of tailored risk reduction strategies are currently undertaken in close collaboration with local communities and the municipality of Santa Teresa.